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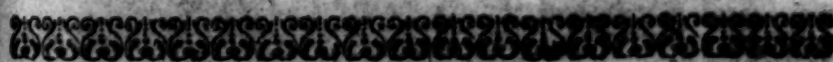
R E V I E W

OF THE

SIXTH LETTER

TO THE

People of ENGLAND, &c.



[Price One Shilling and Six-pence.]

THE SIXTH LETTER

A

REVIEW

OF THE

SIXTH LETTER

TO THE

People of ENGLAND, &c.

THE SIXTH LETTER

(Price One Shilling and Six-pence)

A
R E V I E W
OF THE
SIXTH LETTER
TO THE
PEOPLE of *ENGLAND*;
WHEREIN THE
PRINCIPAL PASSAGES
OF THAT
MALIGNANT PIECE
ARE
Quoted at large, and Refuted.

O N D O N:

Printed in the Year 1758.

R E V I E W

OF THE

SIXTH LETTER

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE

WEST INDIES



PRINCIPAL PASSAGES

OF THE
157

MAINTAINANT PIECE

Quoted at large and Reduced

LONDON

Printed in the Year 1757

A
 REFUTATION
 OF THE
 SIXTH LETTER
 TO THE
 PEOPLE of *ENGLAND*.

LIBERTY is the happiness of society, *Licentiousness* the bane. The true spirit of the former is as much alarmed at the appearance of the latter ; as is the government against which it impudently exclaims ; and for two very cogent reasons.

The one is, that such audacious proceedings have always furnished undeniable reasons to those constituted in power, for silencing the liberty of the press. The second is, that designing ministers have often employed base men to write railingy (being privately indemnified) against their administration, that they might from thence alledge plausible causes for circumscribing the liberty of the press ; which dire step to arbitrary power heaven long avert from Great Britain !

Britain! Long may her sons act like the spirited heirs of *Liberty*; but never associate with the spurious progeny of *Licentiousness*.

The foremost place among her brawlers may without partiality be assigned to the notorious writer of the *Letters to the people of England*. Surely his friends and adherents, if he has any, must now open their eyes, and no longer let themselves be seduced by error, party-zeal, or incendiary raging, from the sight of truth.

If any dispassionate stander-by take a review of not only his *Letters to the people of England*, but of those also, said to be translated from the Italian of Angeloni; his candour will pronounce them in general to be meer infamous libels, filled with national defamation, against the manners, customs, religion and laws of Great Britain: surcharged also with the most bitter invectives against particulars, that a heart over-run with rancorous gall could throw out.

Even our fair sex, hitherto the admiration of foreigners as well as natives, could not escape the foul daubing of this dealer in turpitude, whom he accuses to have neither the fear of God, nor love of cleanliness before their eyes. There runs thro' the whole of his false accusations such an offensive vein of egotism, as to nauseate every unbiassed reader.

This

This unprincipled whiffler is as ignorant of mankind as of sound politics, but of corinthian intrepidity in asserting falsehood. He hath abused a personage of the first rank, because he rejected, with becoming scorn, the mean offer of this *ambidexter Fungoso's* scribbling in defence of his administration, to be declared by him (if employed) truly patriot, constitutional and exceptionable by none but disaffected *Toryism*. The noble duke's answer was, that he hoped his conduct should never stand in need of any such scurrilous defender.

His most unwarrantable proceedings are the incendiary efforts he has made, thro' the foul channel of his seditious pamphlets, to bring our chief magistrates, ministers, and even hoary majesty into contempt.

There needs no ghost to rise from the grave to inform us, that if the people be once taught to despise their governors, there follows of course a disobedience to the laws, which generally ends in anarchy and confusion.

The first dictates of religion, the precepts of virtue, and the tenets of all laws, moral and political, inculcate obedience to the government we are subjects to. They also preach to us a submissive veneration for the magistracy, that thereby social order, and proper subordination, may be preserved in the community.

How precarious must that government be, in which any insignificant member may with impunity start up, and challenge every procedure of the body politic, as often as he shall imagine his distempered brain to be actuated by a *Pseudo-patriot* paroxysm.

Can any calm thinker, even among the dissatisfied, but think such an assumed privilege is an abuse of liberty, and that far from being of any public utility, it must certainly tend to the total subversion of order; must finally terminate in the utter destruction of that society, in which it is suffered to riot, thro' the supine, nay shameful passiveness of those who ought to have suppressed it, in faithful discharge of their duty to their country, and their sovereign.

The wisest, nay the best of men, are not entirely immaculate from the tincture of some favourite vice or folly. Those persons only are, in the general, to be declared good, if, from a due scrutiny of their conduct, the balance appears to preponderate on the side of virtue.

Yet all cankered scriblers, such as the object of our present animadversion, hunt after the blotted parts of the characters of men; which, when discovered (for what human being is entirely exempt) they are indefatigable to paint them, and them only out to public view. All good qualities they pass

pass over with a profound and partial silence.

The turbulent letter-writer we attack is of so malignant a spirit, that he rakes, by the information of servants, into the secrets of families, and the infirmities of nature, or of constitutions not afforded, which he exhibits for public laughter; seasoning them at the same time with a not only unchristian and ungentleman-like, but even inhuman imprecation: such as that of imploring the curse of barrenness on those who had never offended him, but because they and their friends had not hired him to abuse others: so the vendible dirt-cart, which he had ready for any other, he discharged at their doors, in order to force trade.

What a pest of society must such a man be, whose malice, when it cannot find out a real fault, never stops at inventing one; his motto being, *se non e vero, e ben trovato*. No matter for the truth of it, so it tells well to inflame the people; for instance (among many other flagrant examples) a forged letter, dated at Minorca, from the then general, now lord Blakeney, to his nephew in London.

It must have grieved every good subject, to have discovered so strong an appetite for scandal in the public, that such low Billingsgate railing, as is diffused through all his letters,

letters, should furnish them the least entertainment. Experience has long since taught all polite societies, that, reproachful invectives, by seldom, or rather never reforming, serve but to make careless of opinion, all persons so crudely and injudiciously attacked; for which we can cite very good authority.

‘ He (says lord Bolingbroke, but lord Bolingbroke’s abilities are held in contempt by our letter-writer, a mine of modesty) who writes an invective does a base and wicked thing; because his design is to disturb the quiet, and destroy the peace of another man, but not to reform him, or serve the public. And the pen of such a writer, like one of those scourges, of which the profound Meibomius has writ so learnedly, while it chastises the person, serves only to provoke the vice.’

In another place lord Bolingbroke observes, ‘ To attack a vice, a folly, or an error, is correction. To attack the person is defamation. He who writes an invective does a silly thing, because he loses his end; and the wisest of men has said, *He that uttereth slander is a fool.*

‘ Even truth loses its force from an invective, as it does in a panegyric. In one it is thrown into the lump with malice; in the other with flattery. And he who is guilty of the former, that is, who writes
‘ against

‘ against the man, not against his crimes,
 ‘ vices or follies, seldom proves any thing
 ‘ more than his own envy, and the other’s
 ‘ superiority.’

Had the barefaced letter-writer to the people of England taken this great politician for his guide, he could not have played so odious and punishable a part. This man, who has wantonly stripp’d personages in the highest stations of every social qualification and moral virtue; not satisfied to rest there, attributed to some, in order to sow dissention in the royal family, most pernicious views, such as that of thwarting the lineal succession: could not pardon a truth told of him by Dr. Battie, which was, his not being a member of the royal academy of sciences of Paris, as he has impudently prefix’d to his physical rhapsody. On the list of her members no such name as S——’s ever appeared. He indeed, and hundreds of petty retainers to sciences in Europe, &c. may, upon solicitation to some of the real members, be allowed to be correspondents; that is, have leave to inform the academy, by addressing to any member, of whatever curious phænomena may have occurred in the places of their residence.

Members are obliged to give in useful dissertations from time to time; nothing S——an appears in that academy’s publications :

tions. Nay, in the humble quality of correspondent, we have not as yet heard of his communicating any thing to them. Yet this choleric and turbulent man threatened destruction to the mild and inoffensive Dr. Battie, for denying his being a member of the academy of sciences of Paris, an absolute truth: yet overweeningly thinks, that ministers of state, &c. are to receive all his calumniating abuse, unresentingly, and in kind part. It is amazing, that the most wanton aggressors in offending, are so very irritable when attacked themselves.

And no doubt it would be curious to hear him vent his resentment against our animadversions, in terms, perhaps, similar to these, ‘ Was there ever such a lying scoundrel as this obscure fellow, who thus falsely traduces me, and to whom, in all probability, I have never done any injury: some people may be weak enough to believe his false and wicked assertions against me. I wish I could know this ministerial tool; for if there be any blot in him, his family or relations how ever distant, I would instantly publish it, and for want of true facts, should not stop at inventing false ones.’

Ask this man the motive of his incendiary writing, his grave, but ridiculous answer is, it was a debt he owed his country, and that
his

his conscience would not let him sleep in quiet till he should have discharged it ; his real creditors might at the same time wish him to be endowed with such a delicate feeling in regard to them.

When a man in a qualified station of life writes against ministerial measures, from a principle he is sincere in, he is to be approved, when right ; and when otherwise, becomes an object of generous compassion. But when a hackney brawler opens his foul mouth, ready to bark or be dumb, as hallooed on by a salary, or sop'd advantageously into silence ; such a caitif must be a proper object of contempt, because he sports with the peace of the subjects, which he wantonly sacrifices to his selfish views.

Such an either-side man is our letter-writer, according to his own frequent confessions ; to wit, that he could write better for the ministry than against them, but that as they did not accept of his service, his reviling them was entirely their own fault.

How monstrous has been this man's ingratitude against his native country, whose impetuous spirit, if he dared to indulge it, would not permit him to live long in any other. If he had dared to venture the thousandth part against the ministry of his favourite France, what must have been his fate ere now ? to row in gallies, or perpetual

tual imprisonment. His now professed love for France, where he was never known to any man of consequence, never received any civilities, but rather the contrary, proceeds from the absurd and contradictory temper of the man; for we know, from good authority, that when there, he always cried down France in private companies, where he dared, and extolled England on all occasions, daily wishing to return thither.

Nay, we shall not be surprized, to see him in his future ravings in print veer about, and undeify the god of his idolatry, Mr. Secretary P—t; against whose measures he hath already let escape some expressions of disapprobation, on account of his not having sent for him to consult with; nay more, that he began to find out that his eloquence, which he had compared to St. Michael's sword, was all puerile declamation, and that he inclined to believe Mr. F—x the abler statesman.

On the first account of the sea fight in the Mediterranean, he said in a public place, he hoped he should live to see the late unfortunate Mr. B—g hanged. He was rebuked by one who overheard him, for having uttered what was unbecoming a gentleman, or a good Christian. When afterwards he was misapplied to, to write in the behalf of the said unhappy admiral, the projection
of

of gold before him, cleared his eyes immediately. He saw things in quite another light, he calculated to a nicety the different diameters of the balls, &c. and most abundantly recriminated others, instead of evincing the innocence of his client. Nay, in his account of the said gentleman's death, he interested the elements in his behalf, made the Ramillies break from her moorings, &c. and advanced several other strokes of monkish declamation.

He with as much vehemence regenerated the hard fated B—g to virtue, as he laboured to decry his late adored saint, general Blakeney in coffee-houses ; (which lost him the hearts of many Hibernians, to whom he paid court, despising them internally, and ridiculing them wherever he thought himself safe) for, according to him, truly B—y should have suffered for having made so bad a defence, and B—g have had the honours paid to him, which the other undeservingly enjoyed. His majesty's judgment in rewarding and punishing was displayed in a very disadvantageous light.

His behaviour to some jacobites, who seconded him on account of their thinking that he inclined to their side was extraordinary. On Mr. P—ts being appointed secretary of state, ' Gentlemen (quoth he) I am ' sorry to tell you, I have disagreeable news

‘ for you. There are now no more hopes for
 ‘ you or your P—, for Mr. P—t. and I
 ‘ have settled affairs. He is to train up young
 ‘ G—ge in patriot and constitutional prin-
 ‘ ciples; so no more of the S——ts.’

By this declaration he lost some abettors, who, on the late exigence, would have bailed him. His conduct to a deceased alderman is not a whit less singular. The alderman employed him at a salary of two hundred pounds per annum, payable fifty pounds quarterly, to write the Monitor, and furnished him the materials. The first quarter he received by way of earnest. He was also to enjoy part of the profit resulting from the sale of the paper. But he sent such incorrect and indigested stuff in return to his patrons, that they discharged him. The materials he kept, which supplied him for his Letters to the people of England. The similitude of matter therein contained, with that in the Monitor, made people for a long time imagine they were written by one and the same hand. Our incendiary hero, not satisfied with his first quarter's payment by the deceased alderman, tho' dismissed from the service, threatened to commence a suit against his heirs, in order to oblige them to abide by an honorary contract, for which he had given no value; otherwise he would denounce them to the state as sowers of disaffection.

They

They laughed at his impotent malice; he chewed his cud, and thought proper to remain in silence. His next turn about was to apply to the T——ds, thro' the channel of one of their emissaries. They are knowing ones, and always ready to shew countenance to any person weak enough to offer himself to be the tool of their politicks. In conjunction with them the *Test*, or *Constitutional Journal* was undertaken; and one number only published. The two caricaturing brothers found their new journeyman politician rude, self-sufficient, and intractable. He treated them as ignorant medlers, paltry politicians, and quite incapable of writing. From such mutual contempt of the lately contracted parties, the short-lived partnership ceased.

The perturbed spirit of the Letter-writer resolving, that the public (as far as in him lay) should know as little quiet as his own splenetic and dissatisfied breast, started a Paper, called *The Citizen*, which he soon withdrew from, on the printer and publisher's refusing some dangerous papers he sent to them; declaring, that they had not so violent an appetite for confinement, &c. as he seemed to have.

Stung at so unexpected a refusal, from varlets, whom he thought, depending for a livelihood on him; his patriot spirit, with his usual

usual politeness, called them rascals, scoundrels, betrayers of *Magna Charta*, as far as came within their dirty sphere of action; that truly, for his part, he would have no more to do with such fellows, and bid them get some body else to write their paper. They took him at his word; and acted accordingly.

His old channel of letter-writing still remained, thro' which he disembogued all his filth. The most turbid of those foul streams is the sixth Letter, wherein there is very little truth or argument; but abundance of abuse, and a superficial smattering of the present political state of Europe, gleaned in coffee-houses, and skimmed in a hurry from some political pamphlets. For it is obvious, that the man has no systematic knowledge of things, as we shall evince in our review of the sixth Letter; the whole of which will appear to be an immethodical and incoherent jumble.

From the title page alone, the abstract of all his political writings, the genius of this writer may be guessed at.

‘ A sixth Letter to the people of England, on the progress of National Ruin; in which it is shewn, that the present grandeur of France, and calamities of this nation, are owing to the influence of Hanover on the councils of England.

And

And I looked, and behold a pale horse : and his name that sat on him was death, and hell followed with him, Revelations chap. vi. ver. 8.

Of which, the wicked drift is to pre-engage the reader's odium for the illustrious house of Hanover, to which we are indebted for all the blessings and happiness we enjoy. From the abuse of sovereign power, the transition is natural to a profanation of the holy scriptures, which sanctify the regal authority.

By the pale horse in his impious motto, is meant the white horse of Hanover : by the rider, his most excellent M——y is squinted at ; and ' hell followed with him,' signifies all loyal adherents to his government. Vile parricide, to thus traduce the best of princes, with all zealous supporters of his right, and of our present happy establishment in church and state.

From page 1, to page 7, he most seriously informs us, that when we are good, we are not bad, and *vice versa*, when bad not good. He then irrefragably affirms, that public virtue is the support of states, and vice the subverter of them. This common place doctrine, of which, in all his writings he is fond, in order to swell the pamphlet's price ; for his patriot spirit thinks it fitting to have a retrospect to self, at the
same

same that he serves his dear country : and which, as he strongly insinuates, he is the only man endowed with sufficient integrity and parts to rescue from impending destruction. How barbarous is it in our statesmen not to take him in as a help-mate for their own safety.

In page 7, he learnedly informs us, that England is surrounded by the sea, with other articles as universally known ; then gradually proceeds to prove the tenour of his motto, and expose the cause of all our present calamities in his jaundiced imagination, and therefore says,

‘ To effectuate this as it ought to be, I
 ‘ must recur to those times when JAMES
 ‘ the second was exil’d from these realms ;
 ‘ it will be necessary also to remind you,
 ‘ what were the honorable dispositions of
 ‘ Englishmen, the happy state and condition
 ‘ of your commerce and taxes at that hour.

‘ At that time, the love of liberty and
 ‘ their constitution, truly animated the natives of England to oppose the usurpation
 ‘ of unlawful power in the sovereign and
 ‘ his ministers ; then it was, the zeal for
 ‘ the established faith, inspired our bishops
 ‘ to resist every attempt upon your religion !
 ‘ then it was you were a brave and honourable people ! then it was that two millions
 ‘ supplied the annual expence in time of
 ‘ war,

' war, which is now risen to twelve ! then
 ' it was you paid only four shillings taxes
 ' in every twenty which you spent, which
 ' are now risen to fourteen ! then it was
 ' your manufacturers and husbandmen la-
 ' boured for themselves and their country
 ' only, which are now doom'd to toil four-
 ' teen hours out of every twenty, for insatiate
 ' Germans ! then it was you reapt the fruits
 ' of your own industry and commerce un-
 ' molested in the enjoyments of them, by
 ' H——n harpies ! then it was your reve-
 ' nues and selves were unmortgaged, and
 ' laws established, which in fact made you
 ' a free people ! such was your blissful state
 ' when James was driven hence, and Wil-
 ' liam and Mary mounted the throne of their
 ' father, and of those realms ; a situation
 ' which no other state in Europe could
 ' possess, because not blessed with such na-
 ' tural advantages.'

What is all this, but heated declamation
 without one argument to support it. With
 what unparalleled effrontery he misrep-
 sents the revolution, the golden æra of British
 happiness, as well as the glorious prince
 who effected it, at the hazard of his life.
 Thus run this caitif's words.

' With the seeds of liberty there were
 ' then sown the tares of destruction, which
 ' have since sprang up, and choaked the
 D . ' harvest

' harvest of your expectations ; in fact, Wil-
 ' liam brought with him a love for the
 ' Dutch, whom he quitted, superior to that
 ' for the English to whom he came ; he
 ' ungratefully neglected the interest of that
 ' people, who had presented him with three
 ' kingdoms, in preference of Dutch bogs
 ' and marshes ; and the pernicious councils
 ' of the stadtholder, directed the designs of
 ' the king of England ; from that fountain,
 ' the stream of your misfortunes has begun,
 ' from thence it has augmented in its course,
 ' and continually flowed with still more
 ' troubled waters ; it was he that attached
 ' you to the evils of the continent, and first
 ' deprived you of the blessings which God
 ' has given you ; to this cause it will be
 ' proved, that your present calamities and
 ' the present grandeur of France, are wholly
 ' to be attributed.

' Nor were the happy circumstances of
 ' this land, the only blessing which attend-
 ' ed it at the coming of William to the
 ' throne ; the monarch of the French, your
 ' natural rivals, was then engaged and oc-
 ' cupied in pursuits the most favourable to
 ' the welfare of England ; which had they
 ' not been interrupted by the predilection
 ' of that Dutch king of England, in favour
 ' of the united provinces, would in all hu-
 ' man probability have terminated in the
 ' ruin

‘ ruin of France, with respect to the only
 ‘ point in which you ought to oppose her
 ‘ commerce, and placed you in the situation
 ‘ to which you ought only to aspire, em-
 ‘ press of the ocean.’

How disrespectful and insolent is the ap-
 pellation of ‘ that Dutch king of England.’
 But we shall see many more such polite
 strokes as we proceed.

‘ Now it was that England should have
 ‘ indulged this propensity, by not opposing
 ‘ the arms of France; but we had then
 ‘ exiled an English and received a Dutch
 ‘ king: men of honour, true patriotism,
 ‘ and sound policy, would have seized this
 ‘ happy opportunity to render France less
 ‘ formidable, by favouring her designs, and
 ‘ not like beasts of the forrest, thought of
 ‘ humbling her by dint of horns, fangs,
 ‘ teeth and brute force only; this was the
 ‘ duty of an English monarch, but the title
 ‘ of stadtholder being united in the same per-
 ‘ son, and Dutch love prevailing over the
 ‘ king of England and English welfare, a
 ‘ war was undertaken by England against
 ‘ France, with a view to preserve the united
 ‘ provinces and defend the house of Austria
 ‘ from the arms of the grand monarch.

‘ The reasons which were then offer’d as
 ‘ motives to that war are proved to be en-
 ‘ tirely groundless, and consequences intirely

' propitious to England, would have flow'd
 ' from her being inactive in that war, cer-
 ' tainly you then will no longer hesitate one
 ' moment, to conclude that William laid
 ' the first foundation of your ruin, and thence
 ' derived the epithet of immortal; for alas!
 ' the advantages which accompanied his
 ' being crowned, are they not long since
 ' vanished? tho' the end of those evils which
 ' he entailed upon you, the most penetrating
 ' eye can not perceive.'

Here is a flaming instance, of the letter-
 writers urbanity, ' The Dutchman to be
 ' indulged in his love to Holland and in his
 ' aversion to France, and careless of Eng-
 ' land, gave his ministers full leave to plun-
 ' der and undo you, by leading you into
 ' that war; and they in return, indulged
 ' those propensities in William, to enjoy an
 ' uninterrupted power of pillaging their fel-
 ' low subjects; whether this mutual acqui-
 ' escence between king and ministers ceased
 ' after his death, will in the sequel be dis-
 ' covered, and if it has yet come to an end;
 ' but let me examine each of them sepa-
 ' rately.

' Could William in his alliance against
 ' France, be said to have entered into that
 ' confederacy, to sustain the protestant in-
 ' terest, with a potentate the most bigotted
 ' of all catholic princes, and who was at
 ' that

‘ that time persecuting his subjects in Hungary and other parts of his dominions, endeavouring to extirpate the protestant religion from amongst them; if religion operated in William towards this treaty, must it not be to oppress rather than support the protestant cause?’

Our blundering politician, no doubt, snapt his fingers for joy, at this specious argument, which on the least examination will appear fundamentally absurd. The political and religious views of a nation, are often quite distinct, which this letter-writer must have been convinced of, had he taken a moment’s time to reflect that, to use his own words,

‘ A potentate the most bigotted of all catholic princes, and who was at that time persecuting his subjects in Hungary, and in other parts of his dominions, endeavouring to eradicate the protestant religion from amongst them,’ was the prince of Orange’s principal ally, and great abettor in dethroning king James the second; and when unable to furnish money himself, to assist William in the execution of his scheme, borrowed considerable sums from the pope, which he remitted to the prince of Orange.

The pope’s money appearing very flush immediately after the revolution, furnished the protestants with this plausible argument, to bring over the roman catholics to their side,

side, ' How bad a man must king James
 ' have been, since the pope, the supreme
 ' of that religion, for adhering to whose
 ' superstitious worship he bigottedly for-
 ' feited three kingdoms, furnished money
 ' to dethrone him.'

What was the emperor's motive to assist William, a protestant prince, in dethroning James a roman catholic king, but that he might have in protestant William become monarch of England, a still more powerful ally to pull down Lewis, allowed to be the most Christian of all roman catholic kings. Nay, he would at the same time have excited the French protestants of the Cevennes, to rise against their lawful sovereign, not certainly from any motive of religion, but of state policy, which, as hinted above, are to be distinguished.

Through page 17, runs a most illiberal and petulant misrepresentation of the Germanic body. Our preceding comment, quite invalidates what he advances in page 18. He begins in page 19, to prattle in the ignorant coffee-house strain, of the ballance of power ; but, as his practice is, when he finds himself short of knowledge and arguments, he launches into absurdity and invective ; as for example,

' Even at that very time when William
 ' sacrificed this land, on the altar of the
 ' united

united provinces, Holland was as truly the
 rival of England as France, by her exten-
 sive commerce and riches; and as justly
 the object of English jealousy: at least not
 many years before in the reign of Charles
 II. it manifestly appears to be so; but to
 comply with the present way of thinking,
 and the consequences which have followed
 since that time, let me allow that France
 was then as it is at present, the most for-
 midable and immediate rival of this na-
 tion; the sole state whose power, policy
 and arms, England has a just cause to
 dread, and whose influence it was then
 chiefly concerned to counteract and sup-
 press; ought it then to have been one mo-
 ment's debate, much less a resolution,
 that Austria and the united provinces should
 have been sustained, at the expence of
 this nation, when France must have been
 rendered less your rival, and less formida-
 ble, by declining to oppose her arms, and
 enter into confederacy against her? what-
 ever might have been the fate of those
 two powers, could France have been a
 reasonable object of opposition, otherwise
 than as it stood in the way of English wel-
 fare? and if the success of the French arms
 over Germany and Holland, would have
 conspired to the interest of England; and
 the success of Holland, and the emperor
 would

‘ would in no sense have contributed to ag-
 ‘ grandize this state ; why was the first to
 ‘ be opposed, and the latter sustained at
 ‘ such immense expence ? for to introduce
 ‘ the prejudices of kings born in other lands,
 ‘ and to rule over slavish subjects as motives
 ‘ to the conduct of a free people, is to
 ‘ adopt the maxims of despotism, and undo
 ‘ yourselves ; to involve this nation in that
 ‘ war, squander millions in supporting the
 ‘ confederacy, indulge the hate in William
 ‘ against Lewis ; what was it but to permit
 ‘ caprice or passion to defeat the efforts of
 ‘ reason, folly to misguide and hoodwink
 ‘ the steps of wisdom, and the brute to pre-
 ‘ side over the man.’

In answer to this rant, which by the mis-
 taken few may be called spirited, but is deemed
 by us vehemently brutal and inconsequent, our
 short answer is, that if France were to
 conquer Germany and the united provinces,
 England must inevitably be subdued by such
 a combination of tremendous power, tho’
 all her subjects were *Shebbeares* ; and that,
 we are sure, the letter-writer will think a
 very bold assertion.

From page 22, to page 26, the letter-
 writer is a drivelling dotard, hunting his own
 shadow ; after which, he very flounderingly
 reasons, on what would be the effects of
 France’s conquering Holland.

‘ Such

Such then being the most probable consequences, what could France have obtained by this conquest? sea-ports she had already more favourably situated on the channel, to annoy our trade by privateers to extend her own, and to make descents on this island; besides those in the Mediterranean, and at that time not half employed; an army also must have been maintained, to have held the turbulence of Dutchmen in subjection, and the dykes preserved to keep the land from drowning; the expence of which being enormous, would have induced the French either to have neglected the latter, and overwhelmed the country, or exhausted her finances, and employed her troops in preserving what could not under a despotic head have half supplied; that which was necessary on such occasion and for such designs.

When conquest is extended over poor inland provinces, the supporting them is burthensome and expensive to the conqueror; but when an acquisition is made of maritime ones, such as the provinces of Holland, rich by domestic industry, and foreign commerce: then numberless advantages must accrue to the possessor of them. Suppose the French king, should not chuse to confide in Dutch troops, the safe-guard of
E Holland;

Holland; nor like to draft from his national forces, and make the Dutch incorporate with them: he might, however, levy many thousands of men, in the Swiss Cantons, not to mention some Northern potentates, from each of whom, he might hire a little army. The pay of all these troops quartered in Holland, would there be spent, and for the most part, return to the sources they had flowed from. What mighty turmoil would it be to the French monarch, to keep Holland in quiet subjection, and receive the sweet redundancies of her public treasure—Another advantage would from hence arise, to compleat the scheme of France's political views, which have always been cautious of letting her noblesse meddle in trade, fearing, lest, the affluence to be got thereby, should in time diffuse a too general a dislike to the poverty attendant on the profession of arms; so while she kept up the military spirit in her hereditary provinces, commerce, which supplies the sinews of war, might be cultivated with the greatest industry in her acquired ones, to the perpetual terrour, and frequent alarms of Great Britain; in opposition of all the oracle of falsehood advances to the contrary: who expatiates in an absurd reverie, on the necessary extent of dominion from page 28.

He

He forms to himself, in page 30, &c. chimerical notions of France's conquering Germany, and the ineffectuality of which it would prove. In page 33, his notions about the balance of power are singular, and quaintly ridiculous.

Being returned home from his wild excursions, thro' France, Holland, and Germany, he renews his disaffected barking.

' Dutch interest vanquished that of England, aversion to Lewis drew us to oppose France in her chimera of universal empire, and formed the first links of that chain, which hath since so fatally encreased, and bound you to all the curses of being united with the continent, under the seductive terms of protestant interest, German liberty, and balance of power. There is yet another view of our confederacy with the Dutch and the emperor, which merits consideration; it is what might have proved the probable consequence of this alliance in conquering France: but as during this Dutchman's reign, your lives and money were ingloriously squandered without victory, I purposely omit it till the transactions in the reign of queen Ann are laid before you.'

This is very methodical, to give us a view of the subsequent reign, before he does of the preceding: but his sixth letter, hence-

forward, is all chaotic confusion and ribaldry. The reader now expects the letter-writer is going to give a picture of queen Anne's reign, no such thing, for the last line quoted from him is immediately followed by,

‘ During the reign of this Dutch king,
 ‘ died the lamented duke of Gloucester, the
 ‘ most afflicting catastrophe with which
 ‘ heaven till that time, had visited this isle;
 ‘ from what a prospect of felicity was this
 ‘ kingdom then cut off; had the almighty
 ‘ designed him to rule this land, what immense
 ‘ treasures you would have possessed,
 ‘ what deluges of English blood had been
 ‘ unlavished, what numberless subjects had
 ‘ been spared, who have since fattened the
 ‘ eagles of Germany with their gore; what
 ‘ floods of tears already shed and still to be
 ‘ poured forth, would then have been prevented;
 ‘ ministers could not have sacrificed
 ‘ you to the interest of German electors,
 ‘ and party had been extinct in perfect union;
 ‘ ye had laboured and spread your sails,
 ‘ ye had sown and reapt for yourselves, and
 ‘ and for an English king alone; the voice
 ‘ of lamentation and mourning for England
 ‘ neglected and undone, had been unheard
 ‘ in your streets; the interest of you and
 ‘ your sovereign, the object of your and his
 ‘ wishes had been the same; your honour
 ‘ had

‘ had been inviolate, your faith unbroken,
 ‘ your courage unabated by corruption, ef-
 ‘ feminacy and sloth ; ye had been revered
 ‘ amongst the nations, God and religion had
 ‘ reigned over your actions, and the consti-
 ‘ tution of the realm remained untainted
 ‘ and entire.’

Granting that this description of an Eng-
 lish golden age would have happened under
 the duke of Gloucester’s auspicious reign,
 had he lived to come to the throne, to whom
 should we stand indebted for the manifold
 blessings? why doubtless to the ministring
 angel of the revolution ; the glorious Wil-
 liam, who is with an affected sneer so fre-
 quently called a Dutch king, by this self-
 contradictory libeller, as will appear by his
 own paragraph that immediately follows.

‘ Of these blessings you were then de-
 ‘ prived. Heaven in wrath against Eng-
 ‘ lishmen unmindful of the bliss which it
 ‘ had bestowed them, by indulging a Dutch
 ‘ king with pursuing Dutch interests, to
 ‘ the undoing of themselves and country,
 ‘ and in just punishment to their sins, snatch-
 ‘ ed this precious being to itself, and the
 ‘ illustrious house of Hanover was seated
 ‘ on the throne of those kingdoms. Wil-
 ‘ liam conquered by the Man he hated, hav-
 ‘ ing chained you to the continental in-
 ‘ terests, lavished immense sums of English
 ‘ treasure,

‘ treasure, on German and Dutch measures,
 ‘ mortgaged you for ten millions of mo-
 ‘ ney, and spread corruption on all degrees
 ‘ of men, was now summoned to answer
 ‘ for his sins, which as the effect of them
 ‘ still continues vigorously operating to your
 ‘ undoing, it may be presumed that heaven
 ‘ did not lightly punish the ungrateful of-
 ‘ fender.’

What a heap of nonsensical confusion is here, dictated by blind and rancorous malice! Having thus interred and judged king William in a most unchristian manner, he proceeds to queen Anne’s ascending the throne, p. 36. though he had above premised that he would give us a view of her reign before he should enter on the merits of king William, whom he makes the giver of all good, and all evil. What a preposterous head!

In the same page and following, he gives not an over candid account of the two great parties in her reign, and in a most imprudent manner traduces the Hanoverian succession.

‘ On the other hand the Hanoverian En-
 ‘ glishmen trembled for the protestant cause,
 ‘ and all the sectaries were eternally trum-
 ‘ peting the blessings which must attend the
 ‘ coming of the house of Hanover, the
 ‘ presbyterian messiah; and that the scarlet
 ‘ whore, popery and slavery, fire and fag-
 ‘ got, must most certainly be the inseparable
 ‘ attendants

‘ attendants of the return of the house of
 ‘ Stuart.

‘ What evils a Stuart on the throne of
 ‘ England would have produced, can be
 ‘ but a speculative consideration at present ;
 ‘ however it may be perfectly discerned
 ‘ what are the blessings which came with a
 ‘ north-east wind from Germany, and the
 ‘ effects of them were never more conspi-
 ‘ cuous than at this unparallel’d moment.’

Here the letter-writer avowedly and
 openly pays his court to the jacobite party.
 He bespatters in p. 39, &c. the great duke
 of Marlborough, and lends him anti-national
 views he never had ; is tediously prolix in
 common place reflexions against the victories
 obtained by his grace to p. 46, and then
 totally bewilders himself in absurd supposi-
 tions, which having almost lulled his spleen
 asleep, he irritates it to break out into new
 abuse.

‘ France then though you have made her
 ‘ your rival, is not naturally your enemy,
 ‘ at least she must have been an ineffectual
 ‘ one, but for the prevailing interests of alien
 ‘ nations. It is not therefore her interest
 ‘ that you lose your liberty, it may be that
 ‘ you preserve it ! turn your eyes then to-
 ‘ wards Germany, there you will perceive
 ‘ the poisoned source of all your calami-
 ‘ ties ; of which you have so largely drank ;
 ‘ whose

' whose interest, whose wish, and whose
 ' pursuit it is that you become slaves, the
 ' more effectually to support her quarrels
 ' and pursuits; and I sincerely wish the dis-
 ' graceful day may never come, when ye
 ' shall be obliged to implore protection for
 ' your liberties from those very rivals, whom
 ' ye are now industriously taught to hate,
 ' to keep your attention from the objects of
 ' your ruin.

Is not this discovery of his a wonderful
 one, that France is not naturally England's
 enemy. We fancy, in spite of the great and
 unrivalled abilities he thinks he has, he
 will find it difficult to persuade the nation to
 the contrary. He relapses p. 49, into fever-
 ish dreams about the German system, &c.

In this letter-writer's head of violent
 transition, France our natural friend, and
 Hanover our natural foe, conspire against us;
 for thus says he,

' The interest of France and Hanover;
 ' being perfectly similar; and that of Eng-
 ' land diametrically opposite to them; has
 ' it not fatally followed, that this kingdom
 ' has never engaged in the design of uniting
 ' all the German dominions under one
 ' head, but corresponded with the views of
 ' France in favour of the Brunswick fa-
 ' mily, till it is I fear disabled from pursu-
 ' ing the opposite design, if ever it should
 ' be

‘ be happily detached from the destructive
 ‘ influence of Hanoverian councils? thus
 ‘ in this view and in this manner, France
 ‘ and Hanover have been, and still continue
 ‘ to be, equally the enemies of you and
 ‘ your welfare.’

In the next page not able to suppress his fondness for Hanover, he lets escape a few of his favourite crudities.

‘ During this reign, an interest which had
 ‘ been created to preserve William on the
 ‘ throne, received great additional strength:
 ‘ this was the encreasing the national debt.
 ‘ The money’d men, contractors with the
 ‘ ministry for naval stores and military re-
 ‘ quisites, jobbers, Jews, and Change-Alley
 ‘ brokers, had acquired immense fortunes
 ‘ in the funds, without bringing one addi-
 ‘ tional shilling to the general riches. To
 ‘ give this the sanction of public utility, it
 ‘ was splendidly baptised with the dazzling
 ‘ name of the support of the Hanover-suc-
 ‘ cession.

‘ But as those of the opposite party be-
 ‘ held things in a different light, it was by
 ‘ them considered as the infallible and fer-
 ‘ tile source of national perdition; and thus
 ‘ the ruin of England in their eyes, and the
 ‘ support of the Hanover-succeſſion appear-
 ‘ ing to be the same thing, they conceived
 ‘ both to be equally pernicious to your in-
 ‘ terest, and therefore to be opposed.’

To crown the whole of his impudent proceeding in regard to the Hanover succession ; (for which we can never be too thankful to providence) under the mask of immoderate warmth and effusive zeal, he breaks into a panegyric ironical on the best of monarchs, and obvious to all who do not chuse to strain their judgment to understand it otherwise.

‘ That these men were under a most
 ‘ grievous error in judgment ; do not the
 ‘ unspeakable blessings which this nation
 ‘ hath enjoyed ; the present honor and esteem
 ‘ which it bears amongst all nations ;
 ‘ the flourishing condition in which it now
 ‘ stands, sufficiently evince beneath the
 ‘ reign of his most blessed majesty ? A
 ‘ sovereign in whom are to be found in
 ‘ equal perfection, all the excellencies of the
 ‘ head and heart, like children’s hands in a
 ‘ certain play, alternately predominant ; to
 ‘ whom wisdom, justice, fortitude, truth,
 ‘ constancy, valor, piety, prudence, and victory
 ‘ have equally resigned their serpents,
 ‘ balance, coat of mail, mirror, column,
 ‘ sword, bible, shield and lawrel : Like Neptune
 ‘ does he not reign paramount over
 ‘ all the ocean ? Like Mars does he not
 ‘ give conquest wherever he appears ? Like
 ‘ Minerva are not his councils revered
 ‘ amongst the nations of the earth ? Like
 ‘ Jupiter

' Jupiter does he not weigh the fate of
 ' humankind in a balance? Alike the
 ' support of Prussia, the humbler of Au-
 ' stria, the scourge of France, the terror of
 ' Europe: Whose parental care is so equa-
 ' bly displayed, his most favourite child
 ' feels not more affection than the meanest
 ' of his subjects; whose veracity is so firmly
 ' established, that his oath is not deemed
 ' more sacred than his royal word; so
 ' steady to all his allies that no change of
 ' circumstances hath given cause to one
 ' more than another to doubt of his sted-
 ' fastness; of all protestant princes the most
 ' thorough protestant; equally revered and
 ' adored by his own, and the subjects of
 ' other crowns; the wonders of whose
 ' reign are so great, the most patriot Eng-
 ' lishman can never hope to see them
 ' equalled; whose liberality is equal to his
 ' contempt of money; whose name can
 ' never die; whose actions can never be
 ' forgotten; in his time religion is relieved
 ' from the agonies she long groaned under,
 ' and liberty no more heard rattling with a
 ' chain round one leg; as much the fa-
 ' ther of all mankind as of his own people:
 ' And in this enlightened age the best judge
 ' of the sublime arts, to whom doctor Hill
 ' hath dedicated his God and nature, and
 ' his sleep of plants.'

All this jocular volley is but a laboured
aping, and a wild Goose-Chace imitation
of Mr. Pope's elegant lines.

- ' O ! could I mount on the mæonian wing,
- ' Your arms, your actions, your repose to sing.
- ' What seas you travers'd, and what fields
you fought !
- ' Your country's peace, how oft, how dearly
bought !
- ' How barb'rous rage subsided at your word,
- ' And nations wonder'd while they dropp'd
the sword !
- ' How, when you nodded, o'er the land and
deep,
- ' Peace stole her wing, and wrapt the world
in sleep ?
- ' Till earth's extremes your mediation own,
- ' And Asia's tyrants tremble at your throne.
- ' But verse alas your majesty disdains ;
- ' And I'm not us'd to panegyric strains :
- ' The zeal of fools offends at any time,
- ' But most of all the zeal of fools in rhyme.
- ' Besides a fate attends on all I write,
- ' That when I aim at praise ; they say, I bite.
- ' A vile encomium doubly ridicules :
- ' There's nothing blackens like the ink of
fools.'

Though

Tho' we are displeased with Mr. Pope, for his choice of so respectable an object for this wanton irony, yet he displays the delicate finishing of masterly execution, whereas the letter-writer's enormous picture is gross sign-daubing.—We think it not amiss to observe here en passant, that Mr. Pope had a strong dash of the Cynic in his temper. We have always looked on his refusal of a visit from the late queen Caroline, the professed patroness of arts and sciences, as very brutal and unmannered, and to be ranked in the same class with the unpolite behaviour of Diogenes to Alexander. What is the principal pursuit of the learned and ingenious in every walk? public esteem. What greater honour can be paid to merit than visits from crowned heads?

To page 57, he gives us a short view of the states of Europe about the time of the Hanoverian-succession, and then gets into his usual cant.

‘ England respected for her military at-
 ‘ chievements through the whole world,
 ‘ had but two objects which ought to have
 ‘ engaged her attention; reducing the na-
 ‘ tional debt, and promoting her trade and
 ‘ commerce: Such were the auspicious cir-
 ‘ cumstances which subsisted when George
 ‘ ascended the throne of England; but alas!
 ‘ the malignant star of Hanoverian politics
 ‘ then becoming in the ascendant, in all
 ‘ trans-

' transactions of this kingdom, blasted every
 ' blooming promise of approaching happi-
 ' ness; and though events in favor of your
 ' felicity, came pouring in upon you, be-
 ' yond the most sanguine expectation of
 ' patriot enthusiasm; though George had
 ' it in his power to have immortalized him-
 ' self, by rendering you supremely prosper-
 ' ous; it will be seen that ye were consider-
 ' ed only as the gladiators of old Rome,
 ' doomed to sell and sacrifice yourselves for
 ' the entertainment and advantage of the
 ' elector of Hanover,'

The disadvantageous light he sets the
 late king in, seems to indicate this man's la-
 tent wishes, that the pretender had suc-
 ceeded to queen Anne; at which beloved
 object he indirectly drives through the
 following paragraph.

' George at his accession to this crown
 ' was naturally agitated by the suspicion of
 ' being dethroned, in preference to the
 ' house of Stuart; it was therefore as na-
 ' tural for him to attempt encreasing his
 ' German Dominions at your expence, that
 ' at least his coming to this kingdom might
 ' prove of some advantage to him. Which
 ' maxim being adopted by his ministers to
 ' procure themselves stability, and concii-
 ' liate favor, it so fell out that by the
 ' time the apprehension of instability on
 ' this

‘ this throne from the interest of the Stuarts,
 ‘ was almost vanished, so many transactions
 ‘ had been completed to the advancement
 ‘ of Hanover, and the ruin of England,
 ‘ that these had created a secondary and new
 ‘ dread of being displaced by a people so
 ‘ egregiously injured on the account of Ger-
 ‘ man predilection; this then still kept
 ‘ alive the same fear of being dethroned on
 ‘ that account, so strong in the illustrious fa-
 ‘ mily, and therefore the same propensity
 ‘ of subjecting England to the views of
 ‘ Hanover, that it has been said with some
 ‘ authority, the late queen conscious of such
 ‘ proceedings to the injury of a people te-
 ‘ nacious of their rights and liberties, ima-
 ‘ gining the nation would one day be ac-
 ‘ quainted with all the wickedness she
 ‘ knew, and that the hour must come
 ‘ when national insolvency would purge the
 ‘ film from all eyes, died stedfastly believ-
 ‘ ing the family was not firmly established
 ‘ on the throne of those realms.’

I defy this misinformers of the public to
 produce any authority to make good the
 base sentiments he wickedly ascribes to our
 late gracious queen Caroline. Having tra-
 duced the daughter, he returns to an abusive
 charge against her royal father-in-law.

‘ George in leaving his Hanoverian state,
 ‘ by taking off the excise on provisions, be-
 ‘ haved

' haved like a sovereign who loved and
 ' cherished his people ; scarce had his head
 ' been surrounded with the regal diadem
 ' of England, than his minister dipped his
 ' hand into the purse of this nation, and
 ' thence took two hundred and fifty thou-
 ' sand pounds to purchase Bremen and Ver-
 ' den for the elector of Brunswick, as if he
 ' conceived him come the determined pil-
 ' lager of this people ; the parliament at
 ' that time not openly audacious, granted
 ' this sum under the deceitful terms of
 ' subsidies and arrears to land forces.'

Here our nefarious (it is his favourite
 word) letter-writer paints George the first
 as the tender father of his Hanoverian,
 but determined robber, pillager, and plun-
 derer of his British subjects. He commemo-
 rates the then parliament not over politely,
 indirectly inveighing against the present :
 then he gives a loose to his darling topic of
 reviling German interest, and striving to
 prove it the sole cause of all disasters that have
 already happened, or may befall England ;
 he next artfully preludes to, and introduces
 an apology for the rebellion in the year
 1715.

' After George's accession to the throne,
 ' the deluded favorers of the Stuarts fancy-
 ' ing that things were precipitately advanc-
 ' ing to your ruin ; and that Hanover by
 its

' its situation on every little disagreement
 ' with the Czar, Sweden, Denmark, Pru-
 ' ssia, or the Austrians, constantly open to
 ' attacks from each of their armies, con-
 ' ceived it must therefore hold this nation
 ' in submission to the views of those
 ' princes, or oblige England to defend Ha-
 ' nover at an immense expence of fleets and
 ' subsidies to the mercenary princes of Ger-
 ' many; whose interest they saw it became
 ' to create disturbances on the account of
 ' that part, in which like Achilles in his
 ' heel, this kingdom was only mortal; and
 ' who being sharpened by want, would not
 ' fail of drawing advantage from this por-
 ' tentous connexion of England with that
 ' electorate.'

How little does this man know of the
 Germanic body's constitution, whose mem-
 bers are bound to unanimously defend the
 empire, and each other reciprocally? Whom
 does he think gudgeon enough to swallow the
 last quotation from him, as a sufficient rea-
 son, and excusatory motives for what he
 thus mildly relates.

' On this account a rebellion was natu-
 ' rally begun by the subjects of Great Bri-
 ' tain, and which as it terminated in the
 ' defeat and execution of many a gentle-
 ' man, whose honesty and expectations were
 G superior

‘superior to their undertakings, proved that
 ‘as affairs then turned out, it was a very
 ‘ill concerted measure.’

His indulgent term of naturally, as well
 as the amiable light in which he paints
 those concerned in that rebellion, shew
 what side he seems to affect inclining to, as
 does also the next paragraph to it.

‘This event however fatal to those en-
 ‘gaged in it, was still the most propitious
 ‘which could have happened to a foreign
 ‘family newly placed on the throne, as it
 ‘thereby became more effectually fixed,
 ‘than a length of years could have esta-
 ‘blished it without that incident.’

By this he appears quite displeased with
 the establishment of the illustrious house of
 Hanover on the British throne. He after-
 idly rambles into the transactions of, and in
 consequence (according to his delirious sup-
 position) the political views of the northern,
 and some other courts. This wild incohe-
 -rency of writing, which the French call
battre la campagne, answers one essential end
 to him; though irksome and expensive to
 the public, which is to swell the pamphlet’s
 price. He thus closes his random remarks
 on the expedition said to have been planned
 against this kingdom by the Czar Peter,
 and the Swedish monarch, in order to re-
 move

move the illustrious house of Hanover from the throne of Britain, for having deceived both.

‘ It is evident, had this design of invading England taken place, a civil war ensued, your blood been wasted, and fellow subjects brought to the block, they must have risen from the perfidious behaviour of Hanover with the northern powers, and not from any attachment of those princes to the Stuarts; that all this expence which had been incurred during this time, and every alliance which had been concluded by George’s ministry, was absolutely for the preservation of the electoral dominions, and to the utter neglect and prejudice of this nation.’

The reader is to look on this paragraph as the blackest calumny; nor does the annexed to it contain a whit more of truth.

‘ Nor was it as a nation only that you were during this time sold and sacrificed to the interest of Hanoverians; as individuals in private instances you were reduced to the same ignominious state; for according to the words of Mr. Walpole, since earl of Orford, at that time out of place, the offices under the crown were become the vendible property of German followers, In the House of Commons he openly declared, that one of the chief

' reasons for resigning his place, was be-
 ' cause he refused to connive at the schemes
 ' of mercenary Germans, and that one of
 ' those mean fellows who had audaciously
 ' taken upon him to dispose of employ-
 ' ments, had saucily demanded two thou-
 ' sand five hundred pounds for a place which
 ' Mr. Walpole had given his own son, under
 ' the insolent pretext that he could have
 ' sold it for so much money; to such an
 ' enormous height of impudence, were
 ' those venal Hanoverians arrived who fol-
 ' lowed George into England, and to so ab-
 ' ject a condition were you fallen in public
 ' and private capacity in the space of three
 ' years, after the happy accession of the
 ' illustrious house of Hanover to the crowns
 ' of those realms.'

Not only the sons of the late earl of Or-
 ford, but several gentlemen now living who
 were then in place can prove how false this
 assertion is. Its sole drift is to paint in the
 blackest colours the family that at present fills
 the throne; under whose two auspicious
 reigns so much national happiness has been
 enjoyed. This scribbler's pert familiarity of
 calling the late king, plain George, all thro'
 this vile pamphlet, is as impudent, as con-
 temptible.

From page 71, to page 77, is a tedious
 and prolix misrepresentation of the baneful
 influence

influence of the Hanoverian interest over that of England, sacrificed to it on all occasions as the letter-man falsely asserts. Nay so industrious is he to prove all mischiefs to have flown upon us under the reign of his late majesty, a monarch for his superior abilities revered through Europe, that he perverts success and victory to England's disadvantage.

‘ Admiral Byng sailed from the Mediterranean, and defeated the Spanish fleet in defence of Sicily ; an action which brought infinite mischief and dishonor on this nation, in the opinion of men who are not Spaniards ; particularly as war had not been declared between us and Spain, and as no treaty obliged us to defend the territories of Savoy, to which Sicily then belonged, in favor of an exchange with Austria : But as the faith of George’s ministry had been already broken with Spain, this perfidious action in favor of Austria was added to the former. Thus this unjustifiable defeat created much ill blood between this kingdom and Spain ; your trade was sacrificed, and your treasure squandered, only to gratify the emperor, and induce him to defend the Hanoverian dominions ; and the same polite majority of a House of Commons, which had so bare-facedly voted that his majesty by his
‘ treaty

‘ treaty with the regent, had in a great
 ‘ measure recovered those advantages which
 ‘ might have been expected from a successful
 ‘ war, and were given up by a trea-
 ‘ cherous and dishonorable peace approved
 ‘ it.’

One would have naturally thought, that from his late lucrative connection with the Byng-family, our author would have rather emblazoned than depreciated this victory, in order to strew the son’s tomb with the father’s laurels ; but that he was not paid for.

What wrong headed notions this man has imbibed of king George the first’s having let slip the opportunity of reducing France, as appears in the paragraph subsequent to the preceding.

‘ And notwithstanding in that treaty with
 ‘ the regent, not the least attention had
 ‘ been either given to settling the bounds
 ‘ of Nova Scotia, fixing your right to St.
 ‘ Lucia more explicitly, or causing the
 ‘ island of Hispaniola to be quitted by the
 ‘ French, to the ascertaining and accom-
 ‘ plishing all which, you were entitled by
 ‘ the peace of Utrecht ; these honorable
 ‘ men however, encouraged by numbers,
 ‘ and bribed by place and pension, dared
 ‘ to applaud that flagitious treaty, and cla-
 ‘ morously declared that it was high time
 ‘ the

' the haughty house of Spain should be
 ' humbled. Such was the complexion of
 ' those guardians of your privileges at that
 ' time, who had it in their power to have
 ' reduced France to any degree of humilia-
 ' tion by joining Spain and the emperor, and
 ' yet rejecting that, and cursing the conclu-
 ' ders of the peace of Utrecht, enslaved
 ' the good of this nation to the views of
 ' Hanover.

' The ill treatment which Spain had re-
 ' ceived from this ministry naturally turned
 ' the views of cardinal Alberoni towards
 ' vengeance; it was not to be wondered
 ' then that the Spaniards in consequence of
 ' such measures, had taken our merchant
 ' ships, under the pretence of being en-
 ' gaged in illicit trade, and that Spain
 ' thought it but strict justice to attempt de-
 ' throning him; whose minister by an un-
 ' precedented alliance had despotically dis-
 ' posed of her inheritance of Sicily without
 ' even asking her consent; on this account
 ' an attempt to place the Stuarts on the
 ' throne of England was undertaken, and a
 ' considerable fleet sent from Cadiz towards
 ' Scotland, which heaven at that time
 ' thought fit to disperse by winds and tem-
 ' pests, so that few landing in the north of
 ' this island, the affair was soon put to an
 ' end.

' Thus

' Thus a second attempt to reinstate the
 ' Stuarts miscarried; and a deluge of Bri-
 ' tish blood that otherwise would have
 ' drenched its native soil, was saved from
 ' being shed on a cause which the pernicious
 ' effects of Hanoverian influence over
 ' English councils had engendered; Spain
 ' at this time, no more than Sweden heretofore,
 ' engaging in this design through
 ' love of the abdicated family; vengeance
 ' on the tergiversation and perfidy of
 ' George's administration, being the sole
 ' motive in each of these princes, towards
 ' the design of re-establishing them; the
 ' apprehension of the Spanish invasion
 ' being thus blown away, George resolved
 ' to revisit his German dominions, his
 ' delight and your perdition. And as
 ' his terror on the account of Bremen and
 ' Verden was greatly dissipated by the death
 ' of Charles XII. and affairs greatly changed
 ' in Sweden, he resolved to conclude
 ' a peace with that state now in an exhausted
 ' condition. At the same time to
 ' be eased of his fears of the Czar also,
 ' George undertook to bring about a peace
 ' among all the northern powers.

' It was begun between Sweden and
 ' England, and a provincial treaty signed in
 ' July 1719. In consequence of which
 ' Bremen and Verden were conceded to the
 ' elector

' elector of Hanover ; to accomplish which,
 ' seventy two thousand pounds of your mo-
 ' ney were granted by your guardians for
 ' this second purchase of the same thing,
 ' under the delusive terms of enabling his
 ' majesty to make good his engagements
 ' lately entered into with the court of Stock-
 ' holm, notwithstanding the guaranty of
 ' the emperor and of Denmark, from the
 ' latter of which it had been before pur-
 ' chased. This then was a new sacrifice of
 ' your money to purchase the Swede from
 ' that alliance which it had been appre-
 ' hended was forming with the Czar ; to
 ' pave the way to get disembarassed of the
 ' disagreeable neighbourhood of Russian
 ' forces; and fix Bremen and Verden in
 ' the elector of Hanover.

' By degrees the kings of Poland, Rus-
 ' sia, and Denmark, were drawn into this
 ' peace, and as the London and Royal Ex-
 ' change insurance offices, had just before
 ' given six hundred thousand pounds for
 ' the establishment of their companies, to
 ' the use of his majesty, in order to dis-
 ' charge the debts and expences of his civil
 ' government; and as no lists of those debts
 ' had ever been laid before the house of
 ' commons ; it is scarce conceivable but
 ' that George disposed of this money a-
 ' mongst the venal powers of the north, to

H

' pur-

‘ purchase an agreement amongst them :
 ‘ thus this blessed acquisition of Bremen and
 ‘ Verden, had in five years time cost this
 ‘ nation above a million of money, besides
 ‘ vast expences in fleets and subsidies.’

The premiser’s reasoning, and conclusion here, are absurd and false. He again falls foul of the compleat victory obtained by the father of the late admiral Byng.

‘ It was agreed that England should re-
 ‘ pay for all the ships of the Spaniards,
 ‘ which had been taken by Mr. Byng ;
 ‘ thus you were not only obliged at an im-
 ‘ mense expence in favor of Hanoverian
 ‘ views, to fit out a vast fleet to defeat the
 ‘ Spaniards, but even on the same account
 ‘ to pay for the very ships which Mr. Byng
 ‘ had taken and destroyed in that action.’

Is it not amazing that this man dare advance such falsities, as well as what follows :

‘ So many breaches of national engage-
 ‘ ments had never disgraced this kingdom
 ‘ during so short a space ; and the honor
 ‘ of England then first began to be sus-
 ‘ pected amongst all nations, and to this
 ‘ ignominy you were reduced by the fatal
 ‘ influence of Hanoverian councils, over
 ‘ the conduct of those realms. That this
 ‘ peace with Spain, was the child of Hano-
 ‘ verian resentment against the emperor,
 ‘ and not that of English welfare, is still
 ‘ more

‘ more evident, because George had promi-
 ‘ sed to procure Gibraltar to be given up
 ‘ to that crown, and no provision nor care
 ‘ had been taken to prevent the outrages
 ‘ committed against your trade by Spanish
 ‘ guarda costas.’

This man dreams or forges wicked machinations for the house of Brunswick ; then boldly asserts them. And in this light is to be looked on all he says, from page 85 to page 90, relative to the difference between the Austrian and Hanoverian families, caused by the affairs of the dutchy of Mecklenberg ; as also the scheme of erecting an East India company at Ostend, to the prejudice of the commerce of England. Then he returns home brim-full of gall, which he discharges with all the illiberal railing of Billingsgate, which, from his aversion to all delicacy and manners, seems to have been his early school for abusive eloquence.

‘ During this time the execrable scheme
 ‘ of the South-Sea took place, in which it
 ‘ will be seen that German influence might
 ‘ not a little contribute to institute that nefarious bubble. It appeared to the parliament that before the passing the act for that project, a fictitious stock had been disposed of to several persons, by the directors, amongst which are to be found

‘ the venerable names of the duchefs of
 ‘ Kendal, the countefs of Platen and her
 ‘ two nieces, to each of which ten thou-
 ‘ fand pounds had been given ; and as their
 ‘ ascendant over George was then publickly
 ‘ believed, it cannot be conceived but that
 ‘ it was beftowed with a view to obtain his
 ‘ influence over his minifters, to facilitate
 ‘ paffing of this iniquitous act ; fuch was
 ‘ the meretricious power of German har-
 ‘ lotry over the welfare of England fuppos-
 ‘ ed to be at that time : and probably the
 ‘ late queen, could ſhe find a method of
 ‘ difcovering what ſhe knows, might reveal
 ‘ many inftances of German influence, o-
 ‘ perating to your undoing ; and in all like-
 ‘ lihood there have been biſhops, archbi-
 ‘ ſhops, and others in high office, who
 ‘ could have affured you, that the preva-
 ‘ lence of German concubinage over the
 ‘ intereſt of England, did not ceafe with
 ‘ the death of the above named harlots.
 ‘ Thus as a nation, were you not ſacrifi-
 ‘ ced to the intereſts of Hanover by mini-
 ‘ ſters, and as individuals imagined to be
 ‘ fold for the profit of concubines.’

All this inveſtive is of ſo flagrant and
 groſs a nature, that it will not bear the
 leaſt comment without being offensive to
 modeſty ; he thus indecently continues :

‘ Not-

' Notwithstanding this when the city of
 ' London waited on George to congratulate
 ' him on the birth of the duke of Cumber-
 ' land, he took occasion in his answer to
 ' tell them he was concerned at the cala-
 ' mity brought upon them by the wicked
 ' management of the South-Sea Company;
 ' that the cause of any part of this misfor-
 ' tune could not be imputed to him with
 ' the least justice; and that he wished no-
 ' thing so much as to encourage and revive
 ' their commerce. From all which it must
 ' be concluded, that the German Queens
 ' had never requested him to promote the
 ' scheme, though they had taken the mo-
 ' ney, or that he had absolutely disregarded
 ' their application; that he was ignorant
 ' in what manner his alliances with France
 ' and Germany, against Spain, had been
 ' ruinous to your trade; or that he valued
 ' the preservation of truth in that answer;
 ' as little as his minister did his faith in
 ' public treaties.'

The only remark we shall make here is,
 that had this letter-writer the least tincture
 of allegiance in him, he could not skip so
 lightly over his royal highness the duke of
 Cumberland's birth; to which happy event
 we are indebted for all the benefits we now
 enjoy: for had not his animating presence
 prevailed at Culloden, what must have
 been

been the consequence? How contemptible is this author's partiality, who magnifies the least speck against the illustrious house of Hanover, and will not give it the least credit, for the most glaring and invaluable blessings England has reaped from it: Thus the railer continues.

This answer relating to the South-Sea scheme, which brought ruin on so many thousands, was not implicitly received by the whole nation; and the manifest proofs of Hanoverian interests presiding over the welfare of England, as well as the apprehension that future times might yet be more fertile in mischief to this country, operated so strongly on the minds of many people, who wished well to their native land, that they conceived the mistaken design of dethroning George. This being timely discovered, you were once providentially saved from a civil war, which would not have been so much undertaken in favor of the Stuarts, as to be freed from that influence, which seemed so pernicious in the eyes of those deluded men. Thus your blood was spared, and the illustrious house of Hanover still preserved to reign over you, not having then completed the intent, for which providence thought fit to place it on the throne of those realms.

How

How indefatigable this man is in misrepresenting matters ; for in the last, as well as in some preceding paragraphs, he attributes all attempts to remove (which heaven avert) the house of Brunswick from the throne of these realms, not to any intrigue of the exiled Stuarts and their friends ; but to the mal-practices of that illustrious family, always revered abroad for its integrity. From this to page 116, is an indigested rhapsody of the political transactions of Europe, interwoven with many abusive inuendos, to the death of his late majesty ; on which solemn occasion, and the then times, he disrespectfully expatiates.

George at this time intending to visit his darling territories, was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke on his journey, and left this world in great agonies ; at that heart-searching moment. Whose actions, tho' they were generally allowed to be animated by motives of virtue, such was the influence of his English and German ministry, and such the misfortune attending the ascendancy they had gained over his affairs, which it was impossible for him to see through or resist, that the following portrait of those times seems but too just.

As liberality was not the virtue, nor learning the favorite of that court, arts, sci-

sciences, and literature languished under
 that reign; the wisdom of which con-
 sisted in purchasing your representatives
 to your undoing, and German princes to
 the support of H——n territories;
 both which the Ministry accomplished
 by money levied on yourselves; the poli-
 tics of it in their breach of public faith,
 and selecting the most profligate associates
 for effectuating the most nefarious pur-
 poses.

Of England's revenues which could not
 be amassed, they were lavish in extreme
 to sustain German interests, of the Hano-
 verian, of which the elector was absolute
 master; they were equally parsimonious,
 though necessary for the preservation and
 advantage of his subjects. Thus whilst
 your ministers were ruining this nation by
 a profusion of supplies squandered in
 G——n measures, the Hanoverians were op-
 pressed by a criminal parsimony, scarce
 possessing without the electoral coffers,
 money sufficient for the common neces-
 saries of life; and each action, the extra-
 vagance and avarice, manifested an utter
 insensibility to the miseries of human
 kind; proofs incontestable that this rapa-
 cious appetite after English treasure, sprung
 not from the palliating motive of render-
 ing the Hanoverians more free and happy,
 but

‘ but from the ministerial thirst, which like
 ‘ that of German princes, after encreasing
 ‘ dominions, and the number of slavish sub-
 ‘ jects, was for ever craving and insatiate.

‘ The truth of the prevailing veneration
 ‘ for the *English* constitution, the acts which
 ‘ were passed during that reign, irrefragably
 ‘ contradict; that report was engendered,
 ‘ fostered and sustained, by the fallacious
 ‘ tongues of insidious placemen, pensioners
 ‘ and sectaries, who joyfully beholding
 ‘ themselves cherished, the established wor-
 ‘ ship in disgrace, and their country running
 ‘ precipitately down to ruin, to conceal the
 ‘ ministerial designs from your enquiry,
 ‘ and promote their own interests, ascribed
 ‘ to those in power every virtue which God
 ‘ had denied them, and which were almost
 ‘ as many as can exist.

‘ In the speeches from the throne, the
 ‘ diminution of the public debt was greatly
 ‘ recommended, in messages to the house,
 ‘ German nature prevailed, and money was
 ‘ asked to support the view of the electo-
 ‘ rate, ministerially disguised, under the terms
 ‘ of promoting your welfare, so that the
 ‘ national mortgage, which was fifty mil-
 ‘ lions at the beginning of that reign, and
 ‘ which by a righteous administration might
 ‘ have been reduced to twelve, during its
 ‘ continuance in almost universal peace, was

‘ encreased at the conclusion of it, by foreign subsidies and German purchases.

‘ As in public transactions you were by your ministers basely bartered for the encrease and support of electoral states, so in your private concerns you were profligately truck’d away, as the genuine merchandize of German prostitutes and Pandars.

‘ In youth libertinism, in age avaritiousness, to be tyrants over wives, imperious to successors, and cajol’d by concubines, characterized many great personages of that reign.

‘ Anxiety in excess possessed the ministerial band, when evil seemed but to threaten Hanover, unfeeling in the same degree when calamities actually beset this kingdom ; you were pillaged without remorse, and probably the affected admiration of private life in particular persons of high rank, prevailed through avarice and the conscious insufficiency of qualities which are requisite to support true dignity.

‘ Like the foxes in Lapland, which change colour to accommodate themselves to the seasons, men changed religions to adapt themselves to obtain power, honour and advantage. As Lutherans they professed to believe consubstantiation on the
‘ conti-

' continent ; as of the church of England
 ' to renounce it in London ; presbyterians
 ' whose principles disavow all heads of
 ' churches, by the oaths of allegiance,
 ' swore the king possessed that title and au-
 ' thority ; and whilst their lips were pressing
 ' the sacrament of your God, in confor-
 ' mity to the established worship and the
 ' constitution, their hearts rebelled against
 ' both, and their actions immediately gave
 ' the lie to that holy test of truth ; which
 ' behaviour created in many minds a rati-
 ' onal opinion, that they would have re-
 ' nounced all protestanism, and subscribed
 ' to transubstantiation to have obtained great-
 ' er advantage, and enjoyed more extensive
 ' power ; and this sentiment was strongly
 ' supported by the manner in which they
 ' trifled with conscience, and vindicated
 ' those ministers who preserved no public
 ' faith, where the electoral interests came
 ' in competition with the honour and ad-
 ' vantage of your country.

' The singular and prevailing Sentiments
 ' in which it was inviolably persevered, dur-
 ' ing that period, were that few German
 ' electors were the fathers of their Wive's
 ' children, which made them careless who
 ' were heirs of their dominions. That all
 ' sovereigns ought to be despotic, as the ef-
 ' fect of which, it was a pain to behold the

' liberal countenance of a free people, which
 ' constantly reminds men they are not ab-
 ' solute, and for which reason it was fre-
 ' quently the custom to indulge the lust of
 ' despotism in the company of slaves. And
 ' lastly, that Englishmen ought to labor for
 ' wealth to wanton away on German pur-
 ' poses; in consequence of which, your
 ' minister had no mercy on your liberties
 ' and properties. So consummately Hano-
 ' verian was the temper of the times, it
 ' does not appear the august donation of
 ' these realms, created one moment's grati-
 ' tude in the hearts of your king's ministry.'

What would this audacious miscreant
 mean to insinuate, at the finishing of so scan-
 dalous and wicked a picture of the then
 British ministry? ' Few German electors
 ' were the fathers of their wives' children,
 ' which made them careless who were heirs
 ' of their dominions.' Our blood is curdled
 by such horrible effrontery.

Thus with more than herculean patience
 have we laboured thro' this augean stable
 of most offensive filth; of which the ap-
 prehension is more than the intrinsic danger
 deserves.

Should we be asked the motive of our
 publishing this extract with remarks; it is
 this. Upon the author's being under arrest,
 and all the printed copies seized; the mis-
 taken

taken delicacy of several people was alarmed ; looking on such proceeding as an encroachment on the liberty of the subject ; making use of this specious argument ; ‘ If what he advances be falsehoods, they must fall of themselves to the ground ; but if otherwise—’

The stopping of the letter-writer so far from being an act of violence against the liberty of the subject, was but a prudent step to check his unwarrantable licentiousness, as must have appeared to all unprejudiced readers from our notes.

Moreover it appears, that he was but a self-commissioned censor of the state, and state measures, which was evinced by no party’s having claimed him, and the difficulty of his getting bail ; which to render more practicable, the lord M——, from his great humanity, reduced to half. While he was in durance, and that extreme rigor was apprehended, we did not chuse to publish these strictures, it being far from our intention to whet the edge of prosecution against any unfortunate delinquent.

His manner of retailing his abuse is very oeconomical. In his eked-out sixth letter of 121 pages, there may be about a seventh part that strikes immediately where he aims ; but from an use of the trade and prudent observation having considered, that could not amount

amount to more than the size of a six-penny pamphlet ; he parcels his venom out at due distances, filling the intermediate space with incoherent ramblings after the political views of the different courts of Europe, which in general he most egregiously mistakes ; but just as the reader is going to nod, out unexpectedly bursts a volley of abuse, which, as by the help of an awakening fillip, enables him to go on. Thus when almost dropping asleep at a dull uninteresting tragedy, we are roused on a sudden by the beat of drums, &c.

We have here as it were collected in a close phalanx all his scattered poignancy thro' the tedious sixth letter, and that in order to shew the turpitude of his false assertions, and base insinuations ; likewise to expose the absurd incoherency of his political reasoning, and in so doing we think we have acted the parts of good subjects, to lay the alarms of the loyal, and silence the ill-grounded triumphs of the disaffected ; which we hope will be the case with all readers of this review of the sixth letter : whereof nothing but the drone matter is omitted, but all the paragraphs its author imagines to be stings are preserved. Therefore, upon enquiry, this foul-mouthed giant, in his own idea, must appear a very dwarf in the eye of unbiassed reason.

He

He is a meer phantom of the press, qualified only to scare the weak, and please the superficial. His fits of passionate zeal throughout the six letters, seem rather artificial than genuine, thinking that a way to force himself into a pension, which some (in his sense) worse writers than he have obtained.

Be that as it may, we pretend not to scrutinize into any man's heart, or pry into domestic urgencies; and should the letter-writer launch out in abuse against us, he is very welcome. He need not dread any reply, because in that stile we look upon him as an inimitable original, by all who have not renounced every claim to education and manners. For in our sense, affronts are inoffensive, when the utterer of them is contemptible.

We have been put upon this work by none of the late ministry, being as unconnected with them as with the present. We look on all late and present transactions with a philosophic eye. We neither think Mr. P— so seraphically pure as his votaries do; nor Mr. F— so infernally wicked as his adversaries would misrepresent him. They both are men; and be it farther said without any misprision of treason, that the supposed more virtuous of the two, is not totally free from human warpings.

The

The character given by one of our great
poets of a particular nobleman, is really that
of our nation in general,

So over violent, or over civil,
That ev'ry man with us is God, or Devil.



P I N I S.

